comments were replied at some length. He said by claimed so hence on that we asion. He had come there, capeering to travel allogether as a private person, without being onlied upon to notices his fellow-electus. If my reas about he repocially honored there is was Mr. Pailsas we who had conducted with such success an entertain most for which history had no parallel and such as no paties could possibly undertake. [Lond applane.] The embed it had been its certain to hold I the Federal tol-eration. The rejected at this unexpected approval of the Revenues and at that of this visit aminores most to the appro-bation of her term conscience by valued that of his feltou-citions. The act of his administration which had been so kindly singled out for countent was a cyling one. In preforming it he was aware that he ran essante to the feelings of many whose esteem by earth res but desire and value.

and many whose esteem he could not but ignife and varied.

2 at he resided that all would now do him the justice to
believe that that at was down homestly and fearth-oily.

Bir. Statesons then wend on to speak at length of the
homestern position of St. Paul as a control point on one of
the round leading from the Atlantic to the Paulic, and to
also how necessary it is to build a railroad necess the conand the more Eastern States in one Contollerney. His observations on this subsect were sound and clearly

He Reseaser post rose, and in behalf of the Railroad Psecure responded to Gov Roune's welcome with one he senectures have the fortune to hear from his lips. He sea hed open the kindly rotations that must subsist beso their my this new road on the way to the great mark were conveyed in so agreeable a ray, as the guests of the Kabrood Company, a greater distance than that from New York to Liverpool. I do not attempt to follow Mr. Baxtence as clean cut as a finished statue, and delivered wit a hairshippoint and distinctions. Every passage was applusded, and when he concluded by bidding Minnesota be the North Star of the Philips abining forever in unquanc able haver, there was a general barst of applause throughcar the crowded reen.

All now affeatived to the dancing hall, and after an hour

ce more there, the ladies were installed in carriages, while many of the gentlemen walked down to landing. Our fleet were all ideminated and the steam was hissing in the boil We were soon on board, and not long after midnight we had cost off from the friendly shore of St. Paul, whose North and lighted windows soon disappeared as we turned the best in the river. And now while the boat, proed allie by the orgines and the corrent, bastons down the Mississippi, and with two pleasant days in prospect before the excursion party finally separates at Chicago, let us being this report to a close and hasten to rest well earned by a long day's fatigue. But ere the last word is written, the reporter must express his thanks to the many fr be has found, and the many he has made on the lengthened sormer for varied acts of kindness and assistance, and especially to Capt. Bansis and Mr. Dawier of the good steamer Golden Ern, whose many civilities and attentions be gratefully acknowledges.

ROCK ISLAND, Saturday, June 10, 1854. The Excursion reached this place about 11 o'clock, and the party are preparing to separate. The voyage down the river has been no less agreeable than that ascending. Many gentlemen have, however, been compelled to suffer greafly for want of sleep, the boats were so crowded, either because too many invitations had been issued, or because persons holding tickets had brought with them a greater number of companions than their tickets specifi I am told there were several cases in which single tickets were made to serve for entire families and their friends. At Chicago those entering the cars were only requested to show that they had tickets, but there was no cerutiny as to the number of persons each ticket allowed. In that way, if not in others, the boats were finally overcrowded. gentlemen who should by all means have had comfertable places have had no opportunity to sleep, except on mat-tresses on the cabin floor. As these could never be laid down before midnight, and must be removed before a e clock in the merning, and were never very favorable repose, their occupants have had but from two to four hours sleep at night, while sleeping by day was even more out of the question. Thus, at the end of the week, those unlacky gentlemen are entirely used up, and it would be nothing surprising if several of them should pay for their week's pleasure by fits of serious illness.

Last night a meeting was held on board the Gulens (which, with the Golden Ern, formed the rear-guard of our Beet) to adopt some proper expression of feeling with regard to the Excursion and the important public work in presided, assisted by Mr. Bates, Mr. Francis P. Blain, disappointed will urge it strongly. and Mr. Davis, of Conn., with H. H. VAN Drue and C. A. Dana, as Secretaries. A set of very appropriate resolutions, drawn by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, were discussed and adopted. Various subscriptions were also raised on the different boats for testimonials to the officers.

As the Upper Mississippi must new become a route for fashionable Summer travel, it is only proper to say that those who resort here must not yet expect to find all the conveniences and comforts which abound on our North River steamers. Everything is very plain: the state-rooms are imperfectly furnished, but the berths are roomy: the table is very abundant, but butter-knives and sugar-tongs are not among its luxuries. But those who know how to overlook these little deficiencies cannot hope anywhere to beheld nature in such multiform leveling and grandeur as on the waters of the Mississippi, between Rock Island and St. Paul, nor in traveling to pass a week or fortnight of more genuine and constant enjoyment.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WEED of The Albany Evening Journal, reparated from the great Excursion Party at Rock Island and went down the Mississippi to St. Louis, while they went up t the Falls of St. Anthony. The following letter from Mr. WEED to his paper forms an appropriate pendant to the foregoing, completing the picture of the Upper Missis-

KEOKUK, (Iowa) Wednesday, June 7, 1854. Keokek, (Iowa) Wednesday, June 7, 1854.

We separated from the Excursion Party at Rock Island, and set our faces toward St. Louis on board the steamer RicGee, a passably comfortable boat, as unlike our steamers, however, as can be imagined. We had nearly a hundred passengers, residing generally in Illineis, Lowa and Miscouri, and fair specimens of their respective States. Most of those from Iowa halled originally from our own State, and all say that they have prespeced in Iowa.

The Mississippi is now high, and its navigation unobstructed. It is truly a noble river. Keckuk is about 1,400 miles from its mouth, and about 600 from the Falls of St. Anthony. The steamers take in freight and passen-

1.400 mass from its month, and and the control of St. Authony. The steamers take in freight and passengers all along shore. The shores, on either side, except where villages have sprung up, present an almost unbroken forest. On the west shore there are many hold bluffs, be-

hind which are prairies.

Jor Surra selected a most beautiful and commanding

hind which are prairies.

Jor Stittu selected a most beautiful and commanding am for his city of Nauvos. The temple was built upon an eminence which overlooks a broad and fortile plain, and commands a view of the river for many miles up and down. What remains of the temple is still a magnificent rain, and reminds travelers of the temples is still a magnificent rain, and reminds travelers of the temples is still a magnificent rain, and reminds travelers of the temples is still a magnificent rain, and reminds travelers of the temples is still a magnificent rain, and reminds travelers of the temples of Greece and Rome. I had not supposed that this Mormon temple was upon so large a scale or so imposing in its architecture. Most of the property is now owned by a French colony of Icarians, who have a cologe in which their faith is taught, though I believe not propagated to any extent.

Burlington, in lowa, is a fine, well-built, prosperous town of 7.000 inhabitants, with two large district achoushouses that would adorn any of our Atlantic cities. Here we met Fitz Henry Warring, who, I was happy to learn, be extensively and advantageously engaged in business. Kreaksk is also a fine, flourishing village, and dostined like all the villages in Iowa, on the river, to become cities. Here reside D. C. VAR ANTWERT and the Messrs. Kitches, formerly of Albany. Gov. Sethour, John T. Nonton and others have fortunate land investments here.

A few miles from Keokuk the Des Moines its River discharges itself into the Mississippi, and here we left Mesars. O. Ciana, Straker, Hest, Litturieto, Tex Eves, Sc., who go up the Des Moines to look after a large, and I doubt not, profitable enterprise in which they are embarked.

Everything in the way of agriculture here is upon a large scale. Broad fields, large bords and immense crops, contrast strangely with the small, cheap and nacondorable dwellings connected with them. In paring districts building materials are scarce aed dear. It will be a long time before even rich farmers can surroun

tes they do in all cases into the bank, from whomen 1,200 tushels of corp, in sacks, were taken. While loading, I beamed from the owner that he author on this process in to 5,000 bushels. Com is how worth parst. Louis forty to

the type cours a bushel, but the freight, by steamer, is disconnected a bushel.

The Mississippi River has either changed its character of we were foriunate in our assecrations, for there was redicing of the recklessoms, gambling or randyism we bear so much of. Everything on board our steamer was as quiet and orderly as it would have been in Now-position.

Sr. Levis, Thursday, June 8, 1854. At Keokul, we were transferred to the steamer Diana Version, a much larger and very line vessel, one of a line of this between Keokul and St. Lonia, making the pas-

The tribus how on Krokuh and St. Louis, making the passace, \$15 miles in about twenty hours. The principal
saces on the river are quincy and Alton, in Illinois, and
Hamilto, in Missouri. Marion City is a rain which conterms and, the mistaken small of the Rev. Dr. Etc., It
backs even pourse descolate than the City of Nauron.

Hamilton's the vestion termini of a railroad that points
subtitudely to vie Peoific Ocean. Mr. MeAllers, our inteState Engineer, has charge of it. The road is in operation
mert mine and is update contract to the Missouri River.

This they emotics itself into the Missouri River.

This they emotics itself into the Missouri River and character. It is a durty, deading, importes at awareolor
which, he alone in the beams along at the rate of five miles
an heir approximation may almost be supplied by traking its
housist and creating in owe channels as captionally as the

a hour, upro-dag immense trees and madly breaking as considered the course. Can be considered as the cind changes its course. Until joined to the Missouri, the disability is comparatively a clear and placed giver. St. Louis is a city of ever 100,000 inhabitants, compactly only mostly of bird, with an eye as well to architectural causy as demostic confect. It is more like an Atlantic dividen any other in the west. It has had a rapid but process growth, and its course is still conward, though

city than any other in the west. It has had a rapid but viscous growth, and its course is still onward, though Ciscage is do thed to be the largest city. The lavy, which is well paved and convenient for business, is lined with steamers for more than a mile. These you a highly commercial aspect to the city. Steamers is, here with strain up and placarsied for New-Orleans, Louisville, Conclural, Pittsburgh, Council Bluffs, Galona, St. Pent. Acc., while others from these places are its learning carso. The seene is as busy as that along Southest, in New York.

Though a slave State, you see but few slaves about St. Lonis. The laborers on the levy and about the city are restly all German or Irish. Even the waiters at the Pienters Hotel are of this class. We do not see as many colored people in this city as you meet in Albany.

clored people in this city as you meet in Albany.
Mr. Fond, a capable engineer from Little Falls, has
herge of an important railroad constructing from St.
ours through the State, and thence, as its projectors be-

Time is working a phenomena upon the Missisappi River, is a business joint of view this river is beginning to ran up stream! In other words, a large share of the products of the Valley of the Mississippi are soon to find a market up instead of down the river. There is a West growing with a rapidity that has no parallel, which will consume largely of the super, rotton, rice, &c., &c., of the South, while the railroads that are being constructed from Carcinosti, Toledo, Chicago, &c., to the Mississippi, are to take the corn, pork beef, &c. &c., to a northern instead is athern markets. Congress violates compacts but can but repeal or repositate the laws of trade.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, For yesterday's proceedings in Congress see seconth page.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, Tuesday, June 13, 1854. I am informed that the Hon. THEODORIC R. WESTneos, a resident of Ulster Co., and who is a Representative in the present Congress from the XIth District, Naw-York, is to succeed CHARLES O CONOR, resigned, as U. S. District-Afformey for New-York. Mr. Westbrook Yea on

Senator SLIDELL, in the Executive Session to-day, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a report in effect looking to the reestablishment of the African ave trade. This is startling but true. No action as yet The Treaties negetiated by Schenek and Pendleton with Paraguay, were ratified.

Mr. WESTEROOK will seenre the District-Attorneyship place of O'Coxon.

Mr. FLETCHER has been appointed In lian Agent at

Mesers, Benton, Campbell of Obio, and Mace of Indilians, have been thoroughly investigating the Nebraska windle, and they discover that the bill was not as Ricuandsox alleged, the Senate bill without the Clayton smendment, but it contained a clause that no person, other than a citizen of the United States, should hold office until hey had sworn to support the extension of Slavery, by sking onth in support of the bill. The Act also provide all laws of Congress locally applicable shall continue it

Territories all foreigners who have not passports from the War Department, under penalty of \$1,000, and the passport limits the time foreigners are permitted to remain erein. If this view be correct, the popular sovereignty of the act, after all, excludes all foreigners without pass ports. Great excitement has been produced by the coveries, and Mr. Mace has introduced a bill on the

As an illustration of the bitterness engendered in the reent nunicipal election, it may be mentioned that efforts will be made to transfer the appointing power of minor municipal officers from the Mayor to the President. A bill for that purpose will probably come before Congress connection with which it had taken place. Mr. FILLMONE in a few days. That it will pass is doubtful, although the

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 12, 1854. aship Orizaba has arrived at this port, with s from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst. It is reported that the Gadsden treaty had not been ac-

cepted by Santa Anna, but returned to Washington with me unknown amendments. Great preparations were being made to celebrate Santa

Anna's birthday on the 13th inst., when, it was currently reported, he would declare himself Emperor. We have nothing further as to the movements of Al-

Mr. Gadeden arrived at Vern Cruz on the Stat May, and was received with unusual attention. He immediately

proceeded to the capital. The British ship Challenge arrived at Guayamas on the 54th May, from San Francisco, with the 380 men (mostly French) recently enlisted by the Mexican Consul at Sar

Much excitement existed in Guayamas in conf the commander of the English brig-of-war Dido hav ng released five prisoners of the Walker expedition, who ere being transported on board the English ship Ethelbert, under a Mexican guard, to Mazatlan for trial

The new Spenish Minister and arrived at Mexico, and had a formal reception. A tremendous hurricane occurred in the City of Mexico

n the 19th ult., doing considerable damage. A destructive burricane had also been experienced at

Seven highway robbers had been executed at Guadala-

Scher Parries, Minister of France, had resigned on ac Schor Alcorta, Minister of War, was lying at the point

of death. Among the passengers by the Orizaba is Senor Rafael bearer of dispatches to Schor Almonte, Mexican Minister at Washington.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

Concond, Tuesday, June 13, 1853.

The House refused to lay the Anti-Nebraska resolutions on the table by 158 to 147. Four Democrats and one Whig

being absent. A motion to refer the resolutions to a Special Commit tee is now under discussion, and has opened up the whole nestion of Nebraska and the Compromise.

P. M.—The Anti-Nebraska resolutions were discussed

all day, most of the speeches coming from the Coalition vide of the House, Joel Eastman, Webster Whig, and George R. Morrison, Anti-Nebraska Democrat, are the prominent Coalition candidates for United States Senators.

MURDER TRIAL-HOTEL BURNT.

The trial of Duane L. Simmons, indicted for the murder as the Ernard McManus in this city on the Jist of January, 53, commenced here to-day. Simmons was a watchism, and, as he alleges, shot McManus in the discharge of a official duties. Barroughs's Hotel, about 8 miles north of this city, was destroyed by fire about 3 o clock this morning. Loss covered by insurance in the Ætna Company of Hartford.

FAILURE AT LOUISVILLE. Messrs. Huston and Milton, grocery commission matchants of this city, failed on Saturday.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Cuantistos, June 11, 1854, James H. Lorgessu et New York and John Downio

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA

CIRCASSIA EVACUATED BY THE RUSSIANS.

GEORGIA DECLAZED INDEPENDENT. Omer Pasha Advancing on Silistria.

TROUBLE IN DENMARK Cotton Firm-Breadstuffs Steady-Coasols 21 3-4.

The Cunard Mail steamer Arabia, from Liverpool,

Saturday. June 3, 1 P. M., with 117 passengers, arrived at this port fact evening at 9 o'clock. The U. S. Mail steamer Washington arrived off

Cowes on Friday morning, 25th uit., and proceeded to her destination. COTTON at Liverpool is firmer, having recovered

id, on week. BREADSTUFFS had been dull, but closed with partial recovery and greater steadiness. Consols 914. The war news is interesting, but without anything

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Lospon, Priday, June 2, 1854. The formation of a special Ministry of War having now been determined upon, the great question of the moment is to know who may be selected to fill that office. The Duke of Newcestle, who has hitherto combined both the functions of Colonial and War Secretary, has long shown a great disinclination to relinquish either of his two posts, and ems disposed, if we may judge from the tone of The Morning Chronicle, to stick at all events to the Administration of the War Department. The Times of to-day recommends for the third time the appointment of Lord Palmeraton. "Lord Palmerston would certainly seem more in his place as Minister of War, directing the forces of this country against what we may call his old enemy, Russia, than engaged in a series of squabbles with paro-"chial vestries and sowers commissions." The Daily News likewise recommends Lord Palmerston. Yesterday's Morning Herald brought a denunciation of this intrigue from the pen of Mr. Urquhart. At all instances, these movements in Downing-st, are of greater importance for the "war" than all the military demonstrations at Gallipoli Perhaps you will remember that great expectations were

held out to the public of immediate and energetic measures as soon as the commanders of the exp forces should have arrived at Constantinople. On the 18th May, Marshal St. Arnaud, Lord Raglan and the Tuckish Sereskier proceeded to Varna where a council of war was to take place with Omer Pacha and the Admirals on the 90th. Yesterday a telegraphic dispatch arrived in London stating that "at the military council, held at Varna, it was decided that the allied troops should proceed from Gal "hpolite Adrianople." Simultaneously The Time pub-lished a leading article in which the whole plan of the campaign as settled on, and the Varna conference, was ampaign as settled on, and the says The Times, " must have taken place at the very time when the Russians, under Prince Pashkiewitsch, were directing their fiercest attacks against the fortress of Silistria, and consequently the principal efficers of the allied army were in the best position to decide on the measures which might be taken
 for the relief of that place. And consequently they ordered their forces to come up from Gallipoli to Adrian eple—for the relief of Silistria; and consequently they arrived at the following heroic determination: "That it is not "expedient to expess the Tarmyto the risk of a general action for the sake of repelling the attack of the Russians on the fortresses which cover the right bank of the Danube: . . . , nor to throw any considerable per-"immediate collision with the present advanced posts of the Russians," In other words, the allied generals have

resolved not to oppose anything to the exertions of the Russians to carry the fortresses on the right bank of the Danube. The Times conferses that this plan of opera tions "may disappoint the natural impatience of the pub "lic;" but, on the other hand, it discovers that "these fertified places are in reality the outworks of the Turk-"ish position, and do not constitute its principal strength." Formerly we were fold that Moblavia and Wallachia were the outworks of Turkey, and that the latter could not be n great loser by surrendering them to Russian occupation. Now we learn that Tarkey may, with the same tran-quility, abandon Bulgaria to the Russians. "The Bulkan is the real bulwark of the Ottoman Empire, and it can profit the Kussians nothing to carry the outer line of circumvallation with heavy loss, if fresh obstacles of incalculably greater magnitude rise up before them as they proceed. The further they advance within this region north of the Balkan, the worse their position becomes. The invading army exhausts its strength against the fortified places on the river and the scattered detachments of the enemy; but in the meantime

the forces in defense of the main position remain compara-tively fresh sad unbroken. There is no doubt that if the beef-enting allies can only avoid encountering an enemy their forces will remain very fresh. But how will it be i the Eussians do not further advance within the region north of the Balkan, contenting themselves with the possession of the fortresses, the keys of Bulgaria, with the Principalities? How will their evacu ation be effected? "Behind the lines of the Balkan the European army is preparing to advance, at the proper

time, with irresistible force, and the concluding months of the campaign occur to effect the annihilation of the enemy. This irresistible advance will, of course, be reatly facilitated by the Russian possession of the Danreatly facilitated by the Russian possession of the Dan-be fortresses, and what may not be achieved by the al-ed strines, the season will have no difficulty to finish. The Mondeur, it is true, anaounces that Omer Pashu as preparing to come to the relief of Salstria and Tac-loraing Chronicle finds fault with the above article of Par Tenas, observing: "The author of this project prob-ably hopes that Austrian diplomacy may induce, in the mean while, the Czar to withdraw his troops, with the

addy hopes that Austrian updates. In the satisfaction of having obtained uninterrupted and unresisted success; and on the other hand, it is, perhaps, imagined that, in the alternative of an advance on the Balkans, the remote contingency contemplated in the Austro-Prussian treaty would at once come into operation. The news of the Mandeur, however, is noto-iously so arranged as to keep the Parisians in good humor, and the manner in which The theoretic comments on the plan of the coalition. Other sources of information author confirm this assumption. The Constantinople correspondent of The Chronicle, under date of 18th May, observes: "A campaign will scarcely by undertaken on the Danube in midsummer, as more men would be lost—by fever and disease than otherwise. Besides, the ministerial Globe of last evening publishes an article conceived entirely in the same spirit as that of The Times. ministerial Globe of last evening pends of The Times, conceived entirely in the same spirit as that of The Times, It tells us, firstly, that there are at this moment "andy" 15,000 allied troops in Turkey—25,000 French and 16,000 English, the same Globe stating, in another column, that the Rassians have only 80,000 men before and around Silistria, and that the regular Turkish army in the field amounts to 104,000 the regular Turkish army in the field amounts to 104,000 the regular Turkish army in the field amounts to 104,000 the regular Turkish army in the field amounts to 104,000 the regular Turkish army in the field amounts to 104,000 the regular Turkish army in the field amounts to 104,000 the regular Turkish army in the field amounts to 104,000 the regular this agreement of the regular this agreement. men. But this aggregate of nearly 150,00 French and English troops is not deemed suffic French and English troops is not deemed sufficient by Tree Globe to prevent 20,000 Russians from taking the Bulgarian fortresses, not to mention the cooperation which might be given by three powerful fleets. The Globe thinks it shear superfluity that either Turks or allies should fight against the Russians, as "time is fighting against them. In revealing the pldin of campaign concepted by the alliest commanders, The Globe even goes a step further than The Times, for it says: "Whatever becomes of the fortresses on the Danube, adequate force must be brought up to render hopeless the invader's further progress, and punish his and account advance. Here we have the clear proof that the tarter, Pression treat has been accorded to in the

"the Danube, anequate force are progress, and punish this and actions advance. Here we have the clear proof that the Austro-Prussian treaty has been acceded to in the last Vienna Protocol, by England and France.

The fortresses on the Danube and Bulgaria are to be given up to Russia, and a case of war will only be constituted by her farther advance.

When the 15,000 Russians who first invaded Moldavia crossed the Pruth, Turkey was saivised not to stir, as she would be unable to prevent such a formidable force of 13,000 men from occuping Wallachia also. The Russians then occupied Wallachia. When was taid been declared by the Porte no operations could be undertaken against the Russians because it was winter. On the arrival of spring, Omer Facha received orders to abstain from any offensive movement, because the allied forces had not arrived. When they arrived nothing could be done because it was now summer, and summer an unwholesoma season. Let autumn arrive, and it will be "too late to open a campaign." This proceeding The Times calls a combination in strategies with tactics, the essence of tacties, in its opinion, being the sarrifice of the army in owner to keep "treah the receives. Observe the late to the late to had in the time since this juggle is going on under the teams and event the processing the arrived and a carminance of the army in owner to keep "treah the receives. Observe

"joining" the vestern powers! That the motives which determine the tenders of all the smaller Courts to side with Russia are not without a very good foundation is each from the tone, for instance, of the Danish Government Journals. Thus the Copenhagen correspondent of The Mora, by Chemorle writes:

"The threa, by holding out which the Ministerial party manage to keep the National party quiet and discouraged, is that England has ever been peridious toward Donmark, and that if the latter now joined with the western powers, too Goo Prussians, perhaps with a corps of Austrians, would ravage Juliand dewn to the Eider, and occupy the whole Danish continent.

It might be expected, and certainly was expected, by the conflicin, that the delicate services—diplomatic, military and otherwise—rendered by them to the "good" cause" of Russia would at least meet with a certain delicate gratitude from the Autocrat. So far from this, they receive a great deal of abuse from him beyond the understanding, and in excess of the exigencies of the case. In illustration of the manner of expressing this sovereign contempt of the Russian Court for their sham-adversaries, I will give you a translation of a fable lately published by the Nordische Riene, by some anonymous Tyrtaens of Russia. Its child-like simplicity of language and structure mint be accounted for as an exigency of the semi-barbaj riam understanding to which the poet addresses himself, exactly as the ironical urbanity of criticism to which the poet addresses himself, exactly as the ironical urbanity of criticism to which the poet addresses himself, exactly as the ironical urbanity of criticism to which we will combine from veny and the summitted of a rock, and from his lofty seat surveyed the whole would far behind the Balite, (Wet Andersses himself, exactly as the ironical urbanity of criticism to which would be submided to the cock, and the town by many the content of the content of the post of the cock and the whole would be submided to the cock, and the wall when the sum

up in niejesty. The boll-dog barks and flee with hasty leafs. In vain, it is too late. The early ruches down upon him and plunges his tolons into the traitor's back, and there he lies, torn in pieces.

In consequence of the favorable harvest prospects, and through the absence of speculative buyers, the prices of train have experienced a small decline during the week. A reaction, however, is inevitable, because "all the evidence which can be breight to lear on the subject tends to lend to the belief that the stocks in farmers hands, are restricted to a much small at the corresponding period of the season,"—Marklane Express. The advices from Pentzic, Stattin, Rostock, etc., concur in the statement that the stocks on hand are very small, that the strounding farmers had little or nothing

press. The advices from Dantzie. Stettin, Kostock, etc., concur in the statement that the stocks on hand are very small, that the surrounding farmers had little or nothing more to deliver, and that assistance from those quarters could not be expected but at very high prices. The deliveries from the grower in France appear, also, not to have increased, and the wheat brought forward at the markets of the interior is described as scarcely sufficient to meet the demand for consumption.

I have also learned from a private source of information that The Tomos reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts around Manchester are generally misrepresentations, and that trade is everywhere in a declining exhibition except at Birmingham. The Manchester Guardian exhibition except at Birmingham. The Manchester Guardian exhibition except at Birmingham. The Manchester Guardian exhibition are of operatives on strike could not be expected to act otherwise than to depreciate prices.

For the measure announced by Sir J. Grahau in last Monday's House of Commons, viz: The non-blockade of the port of Archangel, The Morning Herald accounts in the following lacouity paragraph: "There is a house at "Archangel which bears the name of the Canaceller of "the Exchequer."

THE AUSTRIAN SUMMONS TO RUSSIA. Frem Vienna May 31, it is stated that on June 2, the Austrian summens to evacuate the Turkish territory,

add be sent to St. Petersburg Letters from Belgrade and Widdin state that Austrian treeps were continually coming down the Danube in the direction of Orsova and the Wallachia frontier. Considorable forces are no a concentrated in Hungary and Transylvania. Another dispatch says "Austria sends troops

ACTION OF PRUSSIA.

The first steps have been taken for the "mobilisation"

MORE RUMORS OF PEACE.

The latest rumor in Paris is that the Eusperor of Russia again manifests a disposition to negotiate for peace. This rumor has been so often set affoat that we attach no value to it, especially not to the statement that the Czar the establishment of the status quo. If there be any truth in the above propositions they can only be made with alliance, those powers being supposed to be adverse to any act that would tend to dismember or diminish the Russian Empire.

There is a story, which The London Daily News insinuates is on the authority of the Prussian Ex-Minister Bursen, that the King of Prussia has openly stated that while he reigns in Berlin no Prussian sword shall be drawn against Russin." We quote the story as gossip

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Marshal St. Arnaud, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in Turkey, accompanied by Lord Rugian, and the Seraskier or Minister of War of the Porte, proceeded, in separate steam-vessels, on the 18th May, from Constantinode to Verna, to hold a Council of War, and to determine the operations of the campaign. It was expected that Admirals Hamelin and Dundas would also attend the meeting, but they did not. The result of the deliberations did not of course transpire, but it was surmised that the French and English troops would proceed to Adrianoplefurther, that it is not expedient to expose the Turkish army to the risk of a general action for the sake of repelling th attack of the Ressians on the fortresses, which cover the right bank of the Danube. Neither is it supposed to be their intention to throw any considerable portion of the cilision with the present advanced post of the Russians.

THE BLACK SEA PLEET. THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

Since last advices no news whatever has come to hand respecting the movements of the allied fleets on the Black

Sea.

By the last accounts from the Black Sea the fleet was still off Sevastopol; for several days there had been a heavy fog, and they had to keep up constant noises to prevent their running foul of each other. The cable which is put across the mouth of Sevastopol is described as consisting of a number of chain cables twiated together and secured on each side by strong manonry and is hove tant by capatans. From its being formed of separate chains, it would be sufficiently strong to keep out a stoumer or any vessel going at full speed. THE BALTIC.

We have no further operations in the Baltic. Nor is here any authentic statement of the extent or result of the recent attack on the fort of Hangoe. The Russian ac count in the Inculide Russe is as follows: "The English

Udde on the 1sth, but were compelled to withdraw much damaged !" A (doubtful) dispatch from Copenhagen states that Gusnysvarn was cannonaded on Monday, 23d, without effect. Advices by letter are of date May 28 from Copenhagen. They state that on the Stat Sir Charles Napler lay before Horgo Point, and was preparing to bombard the fortress of Gustavsvara. Admiral Plausidge, with the flying

squadron, had been seat on special service to the Gulf of

fleet, twenty-six strong, battered the outworks of Hango

Bethnia. Admiral Corry lay at Gottska Sandse. Stockholm letters of 23d mention nothing of Napler having cap-Reports from Finland are to May 15th, vis. Stock, holm. Wyborg had been declared in a state of siege, ar.I great energy was displayed in strongthening the citade', which is of a leading from Napler's fleet. Webor, being but 48 the King's service to take command of

chemoni. A part of the awed-Norwegian fleetware grant from the first and eleventh regiments in the Baltic.

The First in Equations.—A letter from Kiel says:

"On the 18th or the 28th at letted, the squadron will sail for the Baltic. Every do, there is greater congestulation in consequence of our having anchor dar Kiel, where in less than a week we have been enabled to take in more than 1,000 hog sheeds of water, which were very necessary for us. We should not have had this facility at any other point. Independently of this advantage, this stoppage, which was very necessary, has enabled use some the interior of our vessels and the baggage of the crew, and in short to procure for our saliers, in the shape of fresh provisions, a blessing which has sensibly diminished every cause of disease.

"Without wishing to give the fact of our anchorage here an exaggerated political importance, I must never the less tell you that the railways brings here daily 15,000 to 20,000 travelers from all parts of Germany, from Berlin, and even from Vienna, and that the sympathy of which we are the object on the part of this German popution, as well as the effect produced by this powerful squadren, anchored in three lines, cannot fail to find an echo on their return home.

"Since our entrance in the Cattegat we have received the numest sympathy from the people with whom we have

r return home. Since our entrance in the Cattegat we have received "Since our entrance in the Categor with whom we have the atmost sympathy from the people with whom we have come into connection. Steam-vessels filled with visitors have sailed past our ships, saluting them with the cries of 'Vice l'Empereur Napoleon' Vice la France!' At Ny-borg, a Danish battalion, on board vessels sailing treat Fronia to Seeland, gave the most enthusiastic hurral, on resident ones the sandaron. passing near the squadros.

Pionia to Seciand, gave the most characteristic passing near the squadros.

RUSSIAN VERSIONS OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S ATTACK.

The Invalide Russe and Journal de St. Petersbourg of the 24th publish the following account of some recent operations of the British fleet near Hango.

St. Petersbourg of the 24th publish the following account of some recent operations of the British fleet near Hango.

St. Petersbourg of the commander of the forces in Finland, dated May 20 and 21, on the opening of hostilities in the Gulf of Finland, which, thanks to God and the intrepidity of our troops, have been signalized by fresh success for the Russian arms.

In his first report Lieut, General Rokassooski announces that on the 20th of May seventeen Euglish screw two-deckers approached Hangoudd, and there came to anchor; on the evening before two screw frigates and one steambont, also English, had approached the strait of Witsand, between the island of Hull-a and the shore of the peninsula of Hangoudd, near the canal leading to the town of Eckenass, and had commenced cannouncing the battery creeted near the instrows of Witsand.

In his report of the 21st, Lieut, General Rokassooski brings to the knowledge of his Majesty the Empero that the squadron of the enemy anchored off Hangoudd had not yet undertaken anything, and the louilla which showed their for the command of Lieut, General Runxai, who is charged with the detachments of Abo and Pojo, was repulsed with loss, and did not dare attack Eckenass.

A SQUADRON FOR THE WHITE SEA. In the British House of Commons Sir James Graha stated that an Angle-French squadron had sailed for the White Sea, but without present instructions to blockade

Onega or Archangel. THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA. The following semi-official announcement appears in the

Paris Monitour :

"A communication from Belgrade, by telegraph, dated May 29, states that the Russians have attacked Silistria with all the disposable forces they had upon that point. This attack, directed simultaneously from the Danube and by land, was renewed four times, and was four times repulsed by the besieged. It is stated that Omer Pasha P preparing to go to the assistance of the place. The resistance of Silistria continued with success on the 26th May.

Turkish accounts, through Vienna, state that on the 27th the fortress still defended itself bravely, and the news of a disposition to treat on the part of the Turks was altogether false. The word "capitulation" had never uttered. There were 90,000 Russians around Silisfria. Operations from the islands of the Danube were again suspended, in consequence of the hight of the river. damages done to the fortifications by the bombardment were repaired almost as soon as made. The Russians, at the demand of the Turks, have promised not to direct their fire on the hospitals.

Latest accounts do not mention the personal presence of Prince Pashkewitch before Silistria. He had ordered Gen. Gorckakoff, who was at Karasu, to march to Silistria with the artillery of reserve; but the General being kept in cheek by Omer Pasha, had not been able to effect that movement. So late as May 26 the communication were open between Silistria and Shumls.

The French papers discuss the probabilities of Silistria holding out, and come to the conclusion that its fall is not imminent.

The Press of Vienna has the following from " the theater

The news from the Danubian provinces come down to the 22d. Nothing important had occurred. Prince Pachkie-witch, it was said, was about to remove his headquarters to Budetchiff. All that has been said about the great vie-turies of the Russians is exaggrarted. Hithertoo the only troops that have crossed the Danube are destined to make siggs or surround places. The fire on Silatra has not yet produced any effect; the external defences of the works have not even been damaged; and no more fires have taken looke in the town. Mussa Pasha, on the 16th, caused fire pince in the town. Mussa Pasha, on the 16th, caused fire to be set to all the warehouses exposed to the shells of the enemy, and in general to all editices, trees, S.c., outside the town which might have effered them shelter. The fortress is completely barricaded. Women and children have been obliged to abandon the place, and to seek refuge at Basardschik. In the interior of the fortress entrenchments are being thrown up, which is a proof that it is intended to defend the place, even should the walls be destroyed. Letters from Wallachia agree in representing that there had been numerous arrests in that province. The irritation against the Eussians is increasing resenting that their province. The irritation against the Russian is the right ing. Travelers from Wallachia state that all the right bank of the Danube, from the frontier of Wallachia near Orsova to Citale, is completely without Turkish troops. The commanders of the latter are beginning to organize in the commanders of the latter are beginning to organize in and who promises to march against the Russians in case of danger receives a weapon.

OTHER POINTS ON THE DANUBE. According to Russian advices, the Turks have evacuated Turtukai, Nicopolis and Sistowa, and the Russians

have occupied their places. From Schumla, May 26, it was telegraphed that Gen. Pashkiewitch had countermanded the reenforcements or-dered from Bucharest and Ibraila. This had given rise to

a report that he intended to raise the siege of Silistria. Skender Beg, on the 22d, had a reaconter with the Russinns near Turnu, and had sent in many prisoners to Kal-

Omer Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan had reviewed the Turkish Army. Marshal St. Arnaud made a flattering speech to the effect that he was happy to serve with such troops as the Turks have proved themselves

There are now 50,000 French troops at Gallipoli, Marhal St. Arnaud has issued to them the following procla-

SOLDIERS OF FRANCE!-We are on a foreign strand, "Soldiers of France!"—We are on a foreign strand, but the Sultan is our ally and treats as with hospitality. Do you know what is meant by hospitality in the Orient! The guest is made the equal of the master of the house. You will not shuse this hospitality! We are come hither to defend our ally against the barbarous aggressions of the Czar. Our mussion is great, and if, with the assistance of field, we succeed in accomplishing it, we shall cover ourselves with glory as did our ancestors. Our Emperor thinks only of the glory of France and of your woltare! He expects from you in the struggle against the barbarians of the north the courage and valor which will increase the slory of our country. Let "Vive l'Emperour la our orth the courses and valor was
four country. Let "Vive I Empereur he our
four country. Let "Vive I Empereur he our
for it is that which has below immortal ancestors
ry! With the cry of "Vive I Empereur" we will
8t. Ansaco.

GREECE.

Eight thousand French troops have disembarked at the Pircous, after having taken possession of the Greek ships

King Otho has accepted the Anglo-French ultimetten has proclaimed neutrality, and effected a complete of ange of Ministry. The following is a list of the new Cabinet Mayrocordats, President and Minister of Finance: Valunds ries, Minister of the Interior; Pericles Argyropoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kalergi, Minister of War; Petonles, Minister of Justice.

Letters from Athens of the 22d May, state that the Queen was in a state bordering on frenzy, and that it required the entreaties and tears of the King and of the ladies in wai ing, to keep her from placing herself at the head of the army. Her baggage was all packed for departure on this Quixotle enterprise, but, on second thoughts, she has hat the bears uncorded, and consents to remain at peace.

The efficial correspondence on the Greek question lu-just been fuld before the British House of Commons. is extremely voluminous. From an editorial in a London paper we learn that the documents do establish a very strong case against the Greek Government, as well against the King and Queen individually. The Russian Envoy at Athens, acting in conjunction with the Court, planned the insurrection in the Turkish provinces, and, not very strong. Some hundreds of citizers were com-pelled to work at the fortifications. Fears very expressed of Gen Tsavellas, who had estensible withdrawn from on St. Perceburg. "The arrival of a regis | was addressed from Pera, April 25, to M. Bondan, Kin and in Dea had all of technic annual enc. Colors Provide Secretary, sealing for further annual and

From Trebinend, May 5, a letter states that Sukum-Kaleh, which was abandoned by the Russians, has been eccupied by the Abasiotes, who took possession of the heisted the Turkish flag there. The Russians, to the numor of 5,000 or 6,000, marched upon Redut-Kaleh, whence t is thought they will endeavor to reach Tiffis. They (the Russians) have evacuated and burned Anapa.

The regiments organized in the Caucasus will join the Turkish Denubian army. It is again stated that Shampi recently gained an important victory over the Russians. Perhaps the statement is merely an echo of the above reported evacuation of the Circassian forts.

AID FROM THE BEY OF TUNIS.

The Bey of Tunis has come to the determination of sending aid to the Saltan, in the shape of 10,000 infuntry, 400 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Gen. Reschid, who was sont last year by the Boy on a mission to France. The Bey notifies to the Consuls of

mission to France. The Bey notines to the Consuls of Prance and England as follows:

"Praise be to God and to the Prophet of God. We have thought it our duty to take, within the limit of our recans, a part in the great question which eccupies the ratiors of the East, a question which interests the whole world. With this view we propose to defind our ships with a division of our troops. We write to you that you may be informed of our intentions."

OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE WAR. I we ships, under the Greek flag, with 345 wounded Russians on board, have been taken off the coast of Cir-

The Sultan has presented swords of honor to Gen. Prim and three other members of the Spanish military comwis-ion.

Sacken was menaced with disgrace on account of the misappropriation of funds intrusted to him for the use of the army at Odessa. This may or may not be true.

A letter from H. J. Domville, surgeon of the captured British steam-frigate Tiger, is dated from the quarantine ground, Odessa. May 15, and says that the wounded of the Tiger are doing well, and that the Russian authorities are quite kind to the prisoners.

THE FIGHT AT KADOVAN.

A letter from Wildin, dated May 17, famishes some details of the engagement, already announced by telegraph, that tock place at Radovan, in Little Wallachia, and et the manner in which the Ottoman troops were received by the people. The Turks, advancing from Kalafat to occupy the country abandoned by the Russians, came up with their rear guard near Radovan, a village situate this side of the Schil. The Russians, vigorously attacked, left dead on the field 250 men. On the part of the Turks the loss was limited to three dead and two wounded. In order to check the pursuit of the Turks the Russians, after they had passed the river, hastened to destroy the bridges. On the morrow, when the imperial troops began to restere them, the pensantry eagerly came up and offered them holp and the requisite materials; and when the Turkish general come to take possession of Krajova, abandoned the day before by the chemy, the inhabitants of all classes came forth in a body to meet him, welcoming and greeting him as their liberator. THE FIGHT AT KADOVAN.

The following is an extract from a letter received from

The following is an extract from a letter received from the fleet:

"Ore Sevantorou, Thursday, May 11, 1854.

"Blockading here without a prospect of the Russian fleet energy out fiving on salt provisions and short allowance of water; embarrassed very much at present by the frequent thick fogs, which prevail much here in the spring; and all these things, after a very severs and most disagreeable winter in the floaphorus, would get be borne contentedly if we only felt that we had the approbation of our countrymen. Doggodly borne and persevered in their will be, amilded universal disgust and contempt for all these cowardly attacks in the papers. I see they are already beginning to attack the troops, They also will have to run this kind of geauntet.

"The Sirchand and Nigor have just reformed, after accompanying the rear admiral as far as Kertch. They found nothing at Stafa to attack—only a few pop-gues quite unworthy of their notice. Sir Edmand Lyone is gone down the coast of Circassia in quest of better game. He has with him the Charlemagne. Retribution, Mogador, &c. There is not a steamer or small craft in this fleet, or belonging to Government anywhere, that would enter the Sen of Azof. If it should be the intention to push on the war into finat sen, vessels—a kind of steam gen-boatsmust be built expressly for that purpose. Unless they contemplate an attack on the Crimes, there would be nothing gained by going up there.

The Perfe has addressed the following note to the Em-The Porte has addressed the tollowing tole to the Ensurances of the four allied powers, dated the 17th.

"The necounts which we receive from the Turkish frontiers of Asia Minor are of a nature to excite the attention of statemen in Turkey and of the superior officers whe are at this mement on the theater of war. Marking the Armania Patriarch of the Armenians, whom the Russians had had confined in prison for three months at Guenri (Afexandropol.) has been sent under escort to St. Petersburg on, as it is positively stated, the following motives: ist, because the Armenian subjects of Russia expressed great discontent at his arrest, and marmared loudly against the Russian local authorities; and 2dly, because the Armenians, Turkish subjects residing along the Ottoman frontier, readered all the services in their power to the army of the Selfan. The Armenian Patriarch is therefore the victim of Kussian tyraney, from the sole

power to the army of the Soltan. The Armsenian Patriarch is therefore the victim of Russian tyrange, from the sole fact of the Armsenians on the frontier showing sympathy toward the Turkish cause, or rather toward the cause of instice and right, of which the whole of Europe has taken, or appears to wish to take, up the defense.

Several ships of the allied flocts—the Agamemnon and Charlemagne smore them—arrived off Kaffa, in the Crimen, on the 10th, and demanded the delivery of Russian ships, among them two frigates, and upon refusal have

Crimen, on the 10th, and demanded the delivery of Russian ships, among them two frights, and upon refusal bombarded that harber for two days. Other accounts state that the town and harber of Kalia were destroyed. According to intelligence received via Orsova, the Turkish strand batteries of Turtakai had been keeping up a very heavy fire from the 10th to the 18th against tete de poor partiy erected by the Russians at Oltenitza. On the 18th a red het ball caused a Russian powder magazine to

ich a red not ball caused a Kassian powder magazine to capleds.

The news of the bombardment of Odessa by the combined firsts reached Aleppo on the 4th of May, and was received with striking demonstrations of enthusiasm. At the same time as the cannon of the fortress and the batteries of the byracks celebrated this event, placards were posted on the doors of the khans, and public criers apread the news throughout the town, armouncing it to the inlabitants assembled in crowds in the streets. One would have said on that day that all distinctions of religion and of race had disappeared.

of race had disappeared."

The last news from the Black Sea states that the mortiality of the garrion of Sevastopol is greatly on the increase, in consequence of the obsticate fevers that ragohere at the change of seasons. Frince Menchikoff has had, all the patients taken out of the Alexander Hospital, and removed to a temporary one that has been raised on a hill outside the town. see Gazette publishes under date of Constantinople. May 22, the statement that Marshal St. Armand and Lord Raghas have called upon the Turkish Government to provide 20,000 pack borses and 4,000 yoke of care for the service of the allied troops on their march to Adrianople.

INDIA. By the Indian mall, a latter from Singapore, of date April 15, states the British ships-of-wer Sparian, Rapid and Lily, with the Baracouta, Sphil and Winchester daily expected, were on the look-out for Eussian ships on the

Indian and Japanese waters. THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ADVANCE OF OMER PASHA TO SILISTRIA-IN-DEPENDENCE OF GEORGIA PROCLAIMED. Livenvoot, Saturday, June 3, noon.—The mail this

morning brings several items of interest. The Vicana Post states that immediately after the conference with the French and English Commanders, Omer Pasha advanced toward Silistria with 99,000 men, in two Pasha advanced to the light wing leant on the hights near the Tabor, and his left on the ligher Driste. We may therefore expect news, soon, of a great battle.

On the 26th the Russians falled in an attempt to force the passage of the Danube at Turna, Simultza and Giurgevo. In the 30th they were repulsed in an attack on one of the detached forts of Silistria. The Russians admit that the place may hold out two or three weeks longer. By that

the it will probably be relieved by Omer Pusha. Keich (Redut Kaiels !) and Post, on the coast of Circus-